

## New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1866.

**Terms of the Tribune.**  
**DAILY TRIBUNE.**  
 Mail subscribers, ..... \$10.00  
 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers, ..... \$10.00  
**SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**  
 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers, ..... \$4.00  
 2 copies, do, ..... 7.00  
 5 copies, or over, for each copy ..... 3.00  
**WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**  
 1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers, ..... \$2.00  
**TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.**  
 Daily Tribune, ordinary advertising, classified under their proper heads, 15 cents per line, each insertion.  
 Weekly Tribune, \$1 per line, each insertion, on fifth page, \$1.50 per line.  
 Semi-Weekly Tribune, 25 cents per line, each insertion.  
 All advertisements to be sent to the Tribune, New York.  
 We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

**To Correspondents.**  
 No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a warranty for his good faith.  
 All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New York.  
 We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

**The Tribune in London.**  
 STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, etc.) in London, 15, Abchurch Lane, W. C. C. are Agents for the sale of the TRIBUNE. They will send copies of the TRIBUNE and other publications.

**To Advertisers.**  
 We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

In the Meteor case, before the United States District Court, Mr. Evans will commence his argument this morning.

Last Thursday was the annual fast day in Massachusetts. In Newton and Nantucket there were religious services in which Christians of every denomination took part. A good sign.

A revolting outrage was perpetrated at Jersey City on Saturday, a man striking a boy with a red-hot iron, and injuring him severely.

The Fenian advance guard of 70 men is reported to have arrived at Portland from Boston. The cotton crop for next year is estimated at 1,300,000 bales. Labor is scarce, and hence the crop is limited.

In March there were 15,010 foreign arrivals of passengers by water at this port, of whom 15,708 were aliens.

The piano factory of Lars Ihlsen, East Thirty-third-st., was destroyed by fire, on Saturday evening at a loss of \$30,000.

A great flood prevailed last week in Milwaukee River. Houses and other property valued at \$1,000,000 were swept away.

Five steamers are reported as lost by fire at St. Louis on Saturday, at an aggregate loss of \$325,000.

A steamboat explosion likewise occurred the same day at Troy, whereby there was a heavy loss of property, and five lives are also supposed to have been sacrificed.

An accident near Mamaroneck, on the New-Haven Road, Saturday night, resulted in smashing of cars and the severe injuring of a brakeman.

The Richmond papers, which have been several days suspended by reason of a strike, resume publication to-day.

The bank panic at Rochester has subsided. The crevasse in the Mississippi levee at Baton Rouge is reported as on the increase.

Rejoicing over the passage of the Senate of the Civil Rights bill over the President's Veto prevailed quite extensively on Saturday.

Gold closed Saturday at 137½. Government stocks are steady, with a moderate demand. Money on call is quoted at 90¢ per cent, the former an exceptional rate. Prime commercial paper sells at 75¢ per cent, good \$70, and ordinary at 10 to 15 per cent. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$1,307,618 74; for Customs, \$596,000; Payments, \$778,334 70—on account of Loan, \$61,300; Balance, \$83,617,790 31. Gold Certificates, \$1,453,360.

## LEGISLATURE.

## SENATE.

APRIL 7.—Bills were passed authorizing towns to take stock in the Back River Valley Railroad; providing for the erection of public markets in New York; to provide for the early and equitable distribution of the Safety Fund, and others. The bill to increase the salaries of members of the Metropolitan Police was passed to a third reading. The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

## ASSEMBLY.

The Annual Supply bill and the State Charity bill were passed to a third reading.

The House of Representatives on Saturday employed itself in a general debate in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hogan of Missouri called the session of Congress a session of magazine articles, prepared and spoken at the public expense, and thereupon proceeded to declaim a Democratic newspaper article. The speech of Mr. Baldwin asserted that the Southern States had not ceased to belong to the Union, inasmuch as not an acre of Southern soil had been wrested from it. Mr. Lawrence of Ohio defended the Civil Rights bill as a new Magna Charta, and in the question of readmitting Tennessee Mr. Bingham declared himself opposed to the Committee's report, as he could not think Tennessee competent at present to exercise the functions of a State. The Senate was not in session.

There was a great damper put on Congress when Garret Davis said he would "proceed a good deal like an October rain, with deliberation and very much at his leisure." The endless drip, drip, in the "Cave of Melancholy" was not to be compared to it.

St. Louis, at her recent Charter Elections gave 8,389 votes for the "Conservative," 5,204 for the "Radical" candidate for Recorder. We presume this was about half the legal vote—there being no offices of importance to be filled. Still, the Reconstructed poured in their votes, in utter defiance of their disfranchisement by the State Constitution. The Radicals can carry Missouri, because they are a majority of the whole people; but their disfranchisement of Rebels will never help them a straw. Had they enfranchised the Blacks, they would have increased their vote 10,000, without adding 100 to that of their adversaries; and the Copperhead, and Rebels would not have hated them a fraction worse than they do now.

The N. Y. Times refuses to print The Herald's charge that the Radicals are trying to create an aristocracy of three millions of negroes, with legal rights and privileges superior to those of

Whites, and of course declines directly to pronounce judgment thereon; yet it does not hesitate to compare it to a difference of opinion concerning the policy or impolicy of Protective Duties.

We will make one more effort to bring this matter to issue, and, if that fails, we will give it up.

Will The Times be good enough to quote the passage from The Herald which we brand as wilfully false, and say whether that, in its judgment, embodies only propositions or assertions whereon intelligent persons may and do as honestly differ as they may and do with regard to the policy or impolicy of a Protective Tariff?

## CIVIL RIGHTS.

We have strong reason for our faith that, before the House adjourns this day, the Senate bill for the protection of the Civil Rights of every human being throughout the length and breadth of the Union will have become a law by a two-thirds vote of either branch of Congress, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." And the spontaneous outburst of cheers and cannon-peals which almost everywhere greeted its passage by the Senate, will be redoubled on the receipt of tidings that the House has made the bill a law.

There are those who, for sinister purposes, will represent this resolute action as impelled by hostility to the President; yet nothing is further from the truth. The Union party has the most obvious reasons for its earnest desire to be in harmony with the President whom it elected to a lower office, in defiance of the most desperate efforts of those who now sing his praises, though they then stigmatized him as every way unfit for and unworthy of any such elevation. The Union party will with profound regret surrender the last hope of acting with him and through him in the completion of the great, benignant work of making ours a land of Equal Rights and Equal Laws. Even if there were no higher consideration, it would obviously choose not to turn against itself the vast patronage of the Federal Executive, which its votes have committed to the hands of Mr. Johnson, and which his alienation will transfer to its enemies. Yet, if called to choose between Patronage and Principle, it can never hesitate. Its honor is pledged to the Four Millions of Freedmen who helped us put down the Rebellion—who scouted, and prayed, and fought for the National cause—who sheltered, and guided, and from their scanty stores fed our hunted, famished, weary boys, as they fled from the horrors of Southern Anderson-villes and Salisburys with bloodhounds and bloodier men hot on their trail—and it will not surrender them to such a position, such a fate, as Rebel ex-slaveholders and ex-overseers—who "thoroughly understand niggers," but do not understand that they are human beings—may see fit, in the mortification and wrath of unexpected and humbling defeat, to accord them. On this point, the public mind is made up; and all the vetoes that may be launched by one Johnson and pettifogged by other—all the bullying threats of Garrett Davis, Saulsbury & Co.—only serve to intensify the popular resolution. They grossly deceive and mislead the President who tell him that this firmness is factious, and seek thereby to egg him on to acts of usurpation and lawless violence which could only serve to consign his name to eternal infamy.

We hear much said about a Compromise by the very few renegades from the Union ranks, but without a particle of evidence that there is any disposition to compromise on the part of our adversaries. If the majority in Congress should to-morrow adopt the proposition of the Hon. apostate from Kansas ("Jim Lane" in the vulgar), we feel confident that we should find the great mass of the ex-Rebels and Copperheads arrayed against it, with the President at their head. As yet, we have seen no evidence that any compromise is desired, or expected, or favored, on that side. Whenever they shall responsibly offer one, we feel sure that it will be candidly considered, with an earnest desire to find its acceptance consistent with the requirements of Duty and Honor.

The insurrection which lately broke out on some of the plantations of Cuba met, in the tide of things, have an influence beyond its bare suppression. It does not seem that the blacks violated any law at the start, but rather that the masters were the legal culprits. Forty emancipated came before one of the planters and demanded their freedom on authority of the Gaceta of March 2, ordering their rendition to the Government. The patrones or masters having failed to obey the Government decree, the emancipated refused to work and took measures for self-protection. Several other plantations at once followed the example. These blacks, who are the native Africans of recaptured slave expeditions, and were hired out by the Government, appear to have endured a kind of temporary slavery or apprenticeship to the planters. The text from which they assert their rights is a royal decree propagated by the Captain-General, commanding that within fifteen days from date the respective employers shall produce at the Central Depot of Emancipados and elsewhere, "not allowing any excuse or pretext whatever to prevent it," all negroes of this class in their employ, belonging to specified expeditions. Stringent as the order looks, the planters, unwilling to lose their self-hands at this season of the year,

have been in no hurry to obey it, and in this have been undoubtedly encouraged by the Cuban officials. On the other hand the negro has been wide-awake to his own interest in this matter and has asserted the authority of Spain.

## EQUALIZING BOUNTIES.

We receive a good many letters from persons who say they have been soldiers, and who do not like our opposition to the schemes submitted to Congress under the guise of Equalizing Bounties among the soldiers who have served in the late War. Most of these we have not even read completely, because of the bad manners and impertinence betrayed by the writers; and we certainly shall not publish any henceforth of which the authors know no better than to couch their missives in terms of insult.

What we have to say to them all may be briefly summed up thus:

1. Not one of the bills submitted to Congress does what they all profess to attempt—that is, Equalize Bounties. Gen. Wilson's is a case in point. He proposes to ignore all bounties paid by States or minor localities, or by individuals. Why so? If a soldier has received a bounty from his State, county or township, or been paid one by an individual, why should not that be considered, as much as though it had been paid from the Federal Treasury? If any one can answer this question civilly, we should like to hear from him.

2. To pay an additional sum to every soldier, under pretense of equalizing bounties, is a naked fraud. The man who enlisted in 1864 or '5, and received then a liberal bounty, has no right to a further gratuity under this false pretense.

3. We should be very glad to assist in paying \$100, or even \$200, each to all soldiers who enlisted without bounty or gratuity from any quarter, served three years or over, until honorably discharged, receiving no bounty at all save the \$100 paid when mustered out. This, we believe, would be some approximation to "equalizing bounties;" and it is as far as we think our overtaxed people and heavily indebted Government should be asked to go, save in providing for the disabled in battle and the orphans of those who gave their lives for their country; and for these we will go as far as any one can reasonably ask. But to bankrupt our overburdened Treasury by paying bounties to hale men who have already received \$300 and over in bounties or as substitutes, or who served less than two years, we are not willing.

## WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

The World insists that there is a strong tendency in our political action toward consolidation, or an absorption of all substantive power in the Federal Government. Here is one of its reasons:

"In respect to all foreign affairs, the unity of the nation is complete, and the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction. It is, therefore, natural that foreign relations should be centralized, and that the Federal Government should be the sole organ of our foreign policy. When they emigrate hither and thither in our politics, the organization of our parties tends to confirm their error. Our State elections are generally held on questions of Federal policy, are so constantly made subsidiary to our Presidential elections, that not only are foreigners confirmed in their natural misconception, but thoughtful multitudes among our native citizens are beguiled into the same error."

—Now if the foreign-born element in our voting population was peculiarly devoted to consolidation, this might be plausible; but, since it is notorious that nine-tenths of our foreign-born voters regularly support the party which proclaims itself the bulwark of State Rights, the talk of foreigners in this connection is seen to be erroneous and misleading.

The World proceeds to say that "Of our actual system, the most enlightened exponent was Jefferson. We the more readily recur to his authority, since, as the author of the Declaration of Independence, he is held in profound reverence by the American people."

—Mr. Jefferson is, and ought to be, held in sincere reverence by all Radicals because of his agency in basing the Declaration of Independence on the broad, comprehensive, eternal principle of Equal Human Rights. As to the fundamental base of our political system, Mr. Jefferson is and ought to be the highest authority. But, with regard to the Federal Constitution, the case is very different. He was not in the country when that Constitution was formed. It is not on record that a single suggestion made by him was incorporated in the document as originally submitted to the people. If he ever did, or said, or wrote, ought calculated to promote the formation or adoption of the great Charter, it is very certain that most of those who had been and continued to be his more special friends actively, ardently opposed its ratification. We consider Mr. Jefferson, therefore, not so good an authority as to what the Constitution actually is as he might be as to what its enemies—if they were obliged to have a Federal Constitution at all—would have chosen to make it.

The World quotes Mr. Jefferson as authoritatively saying:

"The capital and leading object of the Constitution, was to leave with the States all authorities which respected their own citizens only, and to transfer to the United States those which respected citizens of foreign or other States; to make as several as to ourselves, but one as to all others. . . . The best key for the solution of questions of power between our Governments, is the fact that every power of Federal power is given to the Federal Government, and to the States every power purely domestic. I recollect but one instance of control vested in the Federal over the State authorities in a matter purely domestic, which is that of money matters. The Federal is, in truth, our foreign government, which department alone is taken from the sovereignty of the separate States."

—On this point, the Constitution itself is the best possible authority—better, even, than Mr. Jefferson. Turning, therefore, from the lower to the higher authority, we read:

"Art. I, § 8. The Congress shall have power . . . To regulate commerce . . . among the several States;

"To establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

"To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures;

"To establish post-offices and post-roads;

"To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by patent and copyright laws;

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and as well as to 'repel invasions.'"

—So much for powers expressly conferred on the Federal Congress. A full half of those enumerated have no relation to foreign or external affairs, but affect interests and relations "purely domestic."

Now let us consider the positive restrictions or limitations imposed by this Constitution on the States with regard to matters "purely domestic," namely:

"Art. III, §10. No State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder or

ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

"ART. IV, § 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State." &c.

"§ 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

"§ 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government; and shall protect them against domestic violence."

"ART. VI. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, everything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

—We have not quoted all, nor nearly all, that has the same general drift or purport; but is not here enough to prove Mr. Jefferson gravely in error?

True, beneficent State Rights are prejudiced and imperiled by such sweeping assumptions of Federal impotence as the champions of Slavery have hitherto felt constrained to set up, in order to shield their beloved "institution" from scrutiny and enable it to ride rough-shod over all the most precious and vital Rights of Man. The use of this bold and bald assumption having nearly vanished, we may hope that the assumption itself will soon be numbered with things that have been.

## THE LIQUOR CASE STATED.

We have in this City at least 8,000 places where Intoxicating Liquors are sold. The law of the State—framed not by anti-Liquor men, but by those who believe Liquor a good thing—Liquor is sold to be licensed, to pay \$30 into the City Treasury, and to conform to certain regulations with regard to Sunday sales, &c. The keepers of only 400 of these 8,000 rum-holes see fit to obey the law; the rest find it more profitable to defy it. We have a Board of Excise Commissioners who, if they are not heavily bribed to wink at this gainful defiance of the law, act most unaccountably; while, as to any prosecution of the law-defiers, it is only necessary to say that our District Attorney is A. Oakley Hall.

The people of our City who desire to see the laws obeyed call as one man for the abolition of our present Board of Excise, and the transfer of its duties and powers to the Board of Health; and a bill effecting such transfer has passed the Senate with barely a show of opposition. Going to the Assembly, it has there been referred to its Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, which is composed of Messrs. Vandenberg of Wayne, Ferris of Delaware, Morse of Madison, and R. E. Smith of Schoharie. If reported by this, it may still have to run the gauntlet of the Committee on Local and General Orders, composed of Messrs. Barkley of Washington, Harbeck of Onondaga, Cochran of Albany, Richmond of Kings, Warren of Chenango, Shaw of St. Lawrence, Miner of New-York, Faulkner of Livingston, and Pomeroy of Niagara. The law-defying rum-sellers, well knowing that this bill cannot be beaten on a vote of the House, have, we are assured, raised a large sum and sent agents to Albany instructed to bribe enough members of one or other of the above Committees to have the bill delayed until it cannot be reached in the House. The question is so plain—the right of it so clearly with those who want the law as it stands enforced and obeyed—that we do not believe they can have sent up money enough to effect their nefarious object.

The decrease of the Rinderpest in England gave some strength to the opposition of a great part of the British public to what is known as the "stamping-out process," prescribed by the latest Parliamentary stamp-act. The policy of extirpation, which should have been applied in the first month of the plague, comes with bad effect when, from observations of the course of the epidemic, a belief is gaining ground among professors that it is in its subsidence. It should not be forgotten, however, that the murrain of 1745 lasted twelve years, and though in eight of these it was sporadic, and only £200,000 was spent as compensation for forced killing, still it was terribly destructive in the first four. Our Consul at Sheffield states, on abundant scientific authority, that an animal may be regarded as being absolutely free from the plague if it does not exhibit disorder within ten days after being exposed to it. This considered, the stamping-out process should be carefully qualified. One of the good incidents of the plague, as it effects London, is that butchers and butcheries have been driven to the suburbs and the country, and the city "relieved from the annoyance and danger of infuriated cattle, and the pollution of atmosphere which laystalls and slaughter-houses created"—advantages too great (says The Times) to be relinquished. London has been enabled to overcome the panic and embarrassment of its live-meat market by the greater dead-meat supply, with its obvious tendency to bring prices down again. The Times states the case further:

In London we plainly see that, as live cattle are shut out, carcasses will find their way in; and this is precisely what might have been expected. The butcher went to the ox as soon as ever it was made impossible for the ox to go to the butcher. We have not had worse beef since the plague. It was only a few days that we had less beef; carry out the new system for a few days more, and we shall have as much beef as ever. The butcher finds it troublesome at first to fetch his goods instead of having them brought to him, but he will soon account himself to the change. Under the previous system, the ox, though he came on his own legs to the town, did not come alone, but in charge of a drover, whose services are now dispensed with. And more of the ox came than was wanted, for his hide and horns had enough of Northern interference. . . . The town only wanted the dressed carcass, and that is just what it now gets.

There is a lesson to be taken from the calamity of the London butchers, which may enlighten the same class of men in our own metropolis, and confirm the Board of Health in its measures of reform.

We are painfully struck with the ejaculation of the Senator from Kansas—"We wear a collar!" By all means he should.

In the present impoverished state of Southern finance, there is a tendency to surrender important local works to foreign capitalists. The great enterprise of making a continuous avenue of trade between the Atlantic and Ohio by means of a canal between the James and the Kanawha Rivers, has passed from the hands of a Virginia Company to a French company, with

M. Bellot des Miniers at its head. The Virginians anticipate a large commerce with France in the importance which the completion of the canal will give to Norfolk as a port. Florida has similarly given what may become its most important road to a company of Englishmen.

In boring for an Artesian Well, near St. Louis, a five-foot vein of coal was struck at a depth of 50 feet, and a bed of superior fire-clay, 28 feet thick, at 70 feet. Thus, our crazy oil-borings all over the West, will often prove successful in a way very different from that intended.

## Night Trains.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: I entirely agree with the arguments you are so ably making in reference to living away from the city, where fresh air and cheap rents and health may be found. I am among those induced by your representations to seek a suburban home. I would like to live in Westchester, near William's Bridge. The locality is delightful, the living cheap; yet I cannot go to William's Bridge if I remain in New-York after 8 o'clock in the evening. If I want to go to the theater I must stay in town all night. If I want to make a call I must go to a hotel. If my business over-laps (and it frequently does) I cannot go home. It is so in Staten Island, and on the Hudson River Railroad. Yet if I were to live in New-Jersey I could go home at midnight. The consequence is that New-Jersey is rapidly building up, while in Westchester progress is slow. Why not run a midnight train? Or rather one at 10 or 11 o'clock? If you, Mr. Editor, wish to induce people to go to the country please insist on our railways adopting a liberal policy. Yours, J. A. S.

[The complaint of our correspondent is a just one. Our railroads, and the Harlem especially, should run one train at 10 and one at midnight during the Summer—certainly one at midnight. The temper of the people is to get away from impure air, dirty streets and high rents. The railways should encourage it.]

## TEXAS CONVENTION.

**Infamous Proceedings—The enormous School Fund of Texas to be Forever Used for the Education of White Children—Colored Children not to be Educated at the Expense of the State—Hostility to the North—Address to President Johnson.**

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

AUSTIN, March 19, 1866.

To-day the Texas Convention sealed the doom of the State, by the passage of an act which, for barbarity, has no parallel in the history of civilized legislation. The Texas Common School Fund is larger than in any other State, the whole amount, at present, being \$3,372,992 64, and a University fund of \$307,687 04. Beside this each county in the State is entitled by law to four leagues of land, equal to 17,142 acres, for school purposes, while 162,183 acres were also appropriated for universities.

None of this enormous fund has yet been used for school purposes, as no educational system has ever been organized, and to-day the Convention, after a long and tedious session, adopted the following sections in the Educational bill, as reported by the Committee having the subject in charge:

Sec. 1. A general diffusion of knowledge being essential to the prosperity and good government of the people, it shall be the duty of the Legislature of this State to make suitable provisions for the support and maintenance of public schools.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall, as early as practicable, establish a system of free schools throughout the State, and as a basis for the endowment and support of said system, all the land now owned by the State, and all lands hereafter acquired, shall be sold and the proceeds thereof shall be used for the support and maintenance of public schools, and no other use or purpose whatever.

Various propositions were made to amend this section, but the Convention, in every instance, either laid them upon the table or rejected them. The proposition to strike out the word "white," was voted down by 60 yeas to 6 nays.

This section, infamous as it is, was not considered enough, and therefore the following was adopted:

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide for the giving of a tax for educational purposes. Provided, the taxes levied shall be distributed from year to year as the same may be collected; and, provided, that all the same arising from said tax, which may be collected from African, or persons of African descent, shall be exclusively appropriated for the maintenance of a system of public schools for African and their children; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to encourage schools among these people.

Among the propositions to amend this section, was one by Mr. Roberts (President of the Secession Convention), which was to strike out the word "white," and to place upon the tax the other, or may impose a different rate of taxation upon the two races, as the public interest may require.

Upon a former occasion, Mr. Roberts expressed himself against education in general, and proclaimed that education was the enemy of the South, a "mammoth failure," but to-day he appeared to have some new ideas. He warned the Convention "that unless some provision was made for the education of the colored children, the South would be ruined. When this ordinance was read at the North, it would excite the indignation of the people, and before we knew it, the country would be overrun with Yankee men and women, who, under pretense of teaching the negroes, would poison their minds, and thus sow the seeds of destruction. Let them come, we will take care of them," and other similar expressions were heard from several members. The Speaker's warning did not alarm the House and his amendment was voted down, and then an old Union member, who had the following to say, moved that all the lands collected from African, shall be collected by assessors and collectors of African descent; to be selected, or appointed, as the Legislature may provide for.

In defense of this amendment, it was urged that inasmuch as it was to be a tax for education, and that the colored race was to be self-sustaining, there was no good reason why the colored men should not collect their own funds; if they did, they would have a larger sum; and, if the funds were stolen, they would have the benefit of the stealings, instead of being robbed as usual, by white men.

This amendment was laid upon the table by 28 yeas to 10 nays.

No better illustration of the feeling, not only of the Convention but of the people generally, toward the colored race, can be given than this act of barbarity and injustice; and when it is submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, you will see it adopted by a large majority.

AN ACT HOSTILE TO THE NORTH.

According to the old Constitution, a citizen who had resided in this State for two years was eligible to a seat in the Legislature; but this Convention has provided that "no person shall be a Representative or Senator unless he be a white citizen of the United States and a resident of the last five years next preceding his election." The Union men struggled hard against the adoption of this ordinance, but failed. They charged the majority with a design to keep Northern men and Northern principles out of the Legislature; and one of them had the honesty to acknowledge it, and to say that we had had enough of Northern interference.

Fail not to say to the colored people that this ordinance is a gross insult to them, and that it is a gross insult to the Convention and to the people of the State.

A committee of nine has been appointed to prepare a memorial to the President of the United States, and to the Congress, in relation to the ordinance, and to the people of the State, and to the people of the United States, and to the people of the world.

There are nearly 400,000 colored people in this State, and almost all of them are ignorant and almost without a cent to assume an importance which can be no more than a shadow.

There is no visible change in their white population; but, while they are more dignified and manly, and within the last month, the organization of "The Texas League" in a short time the whole State organized. A Central State Convention was held at Austin. It is composed of earnest

gent upon their own affairs, and whose orders will be obeyed by every League in the State, so that in a short time the whole negro element of Texas will be controlled by this body. A short time since they petitioned the Convention for the right of suffrage, and will soon set forth their manifold grievances to Congress.

The first meeting called by the Central Committee will take place in Austin on the 1st of May, and is to be addressed by Gov. Hamilton and other distinguished gentlemen.

One of Bishop Gregg's Northern circulars found its way here a few days ago, and was handed over to the Central Committee. Who have seen it, and say it is true. No man in this State exerted so much and such a wicked influence as Bishop Gregg. He was the most uncompromising, heartless and persecuting Rebel in Texas. He exerted all his influence to get the State out of the Union, to encourage secession, and to foment the spirit of Rebellion. He made new prayers to be read throughout his diocese, and in one of them was the impudent falsehood: "That this wicked war was waged upon the South by the North, and that the Episcopal clergyman of this city, refused to read it; whereas the Bishop compelled him to abandon his pulpit. The country is rife with stories illustrating his bitter hostility to the Union and the North, and his journey there to raise money for purposes indicated in his circular is the climax of impudence."

I will now hand the Bishop over to the tender mercies of the "State Central Committee."

**The Bishop of Texas on a New Lay.**

Sir: You will perform an act of justice to the Freedmen of Texas, and to their Northern friends, by publishing the following in your paper, and requesting the Northern papers generally to copy it:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN STATES: The Texas State Central Committee of Colored Men, whose business it is to see to the general welfare and interests of their race in this State, have read with profound astonishment the Circular of Bishop Gregg, a pealing to the good people of the North for money to aid the Freedmen of Texas.

That portion of his appeal relating to us we hereby present, as extracted from his "Circular."

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF TEXAS.

The undersigned has come North with a three-fold object in view:

First—To advance the missionary work generally in Texas.

Second—The promotion of the best interests of the freedmen, who form so large a part of our Southern population. They need material aid, instruction in schools, and all the blessings religion can afford. And since we are unable to provide for them, to erect churches, to support teachers and clergymen, as well as to establish a hospital in some central point of the population, for the aged, the diseased, and children left without protectors. The P. E. Freedmen's Aid Commission, appointed by the General Convention in October last, and which has since been restricted in its operations. Contributions, therefore, through this channel, to be applied generally, or to some part of the work in particular, are solicited. The need is urgent, and will rapidly become more so. The hospital is in desperate need of funds at Houston, the most available place for the purpose.

Then, after a powerful appeal from Bishop Gregg to the benevolence of the North, the circular closes with the following indorse